## General Information – Employee Orientation

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<th>Training Requirement</th>
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<td>Overview of the Premise Biosecurity Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily biosecurity protocols (clean clothes, boots, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting instructions if disease or illness is suspected/detected</td>
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<tr>
<td>What to do if signs of tampering with livestock supplies, equipment, and facilities are seen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting procedures for suspicious activity or unauthorized personnel on or near the premise</td>
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These items can be documented by having the employee sign a statement that he/she understands the concepts and procedures as briefed in the new or annual employee briefing.

### Biosecurity Principles and Practices

**Description of how diseases may be introduced and transmitted:**
- Livestock and Feedstuffs
- Visitors and employees
- Vehicles, machinery, and equipment
- Manure and effluent
- Feral animals and wildlife

Train employees on what to expect during an enhanced biosecurity situation
- Individual roles and responsibilities
- Communication procedures
- Cleaning and disinfection procedures
- Enhanced biosecurity procedures

This training should be documented by having a sign-in sheet and including the training on each employees' training records. For SBS purposes, this training will need to be repeated at the beginning of an outbreak.

### FMD Surveillance

Ensure employees know and understand the warning signs of FAD including the identification of FMD lesions

Direct employees to be vigilant for signs of cattle disease (coughing, weight loss, excretions from the nostrils and eyes, excessive saliva, difficulty breathing, etc.)

Alert all employees to watch for sick animals, including wildlife, both at home and in surrounding areas.

Ensure all training materials provided are translated for employees that need it *

Identify and train “Cattle Health Monitors” to conduct Active Observational Surveillance (AOS) – Include:

- Daily visual observation of cattle - looking for abnormal findings (clinical or changes in production parameters)
- Daily documentation of normal or abnormal findings – clinical signs (or lack of) such as death loss, performance data (changes in feed consumption)
- Prompt reporting of abnormal findings to Herd Veterinarian, NYSAGM, and/or USDA APHIS VS

Same documentation as above.

NOTE: Excellent training materials are available at Securebeef.org Videos, poster, pocket guides and handouts are available to download.